1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

in Wuhan in 1950. The workers who left their production work for schools received their original pay. It was for the Party, the trade union, and management to decide who would be qualified for additional technical training. In 1950, Central-South China sent 110 workers to the Chinese People's University in Peking.[41] The Communists had decided to create a "new intelligentsia" among the working class.

As for recreation, by the end of 1954, 11,929 clubs had been set up in factories, mines, and other enterprises in the country. In the Central-South Region, the unions in Kwangtung Province had established 34 cultural centers for workers. In the cultural centers, there were libraries and recreation halls so that the workers could enjoy their leisure time. But after political studies, criticism meetings, and participation in all kinds of campaigns and movements such as "Suppression-of-Counterrevolutionaries," "Resist-America-Aid-Korea," and the "Five-Anti" and "Three-Anti" campaigns, it is a miracle that the Chinese workers still manage to find time to eat and sleep. They have very little leisure time.

D. Housing Conditions of the Chinese Workers

According to Communist reports, the Chinese People's Government spent more than 286,000,000 yuan (new currency) on housing projects for workers

41. Workers' Daily, June 6, 1950, p. 1.

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in 1952. In 1953, the government allocated 130,000,000 square feet of floor space for building workers' living quarters. In the Central-South Region, the housing projects for workers were concentrated in Wuhan and Canton, the two industrial centers in this region. Canton started its housing projects in 1952. By May 1955, they had built 62 one-story houses and 3 large apartment buildings. About 30,000 workers and their families moved in. One unit consisted of two rooms, kitchen, and bath. Each tenant pays 1.80 yuan (new currency equivalent to US$ 0.72) maintenance fee per month. In the Wuhan area, new houses for workers were said to have replaced dilapidated huts and tenements. The drainage system in the factory districts had also been improved.[42]

Reports of improvement of housing conditions in other areas in Central-South China are scattered, but they all indicate that the solution of the housing problems for the Chinese workers has a long way to go in Communist China. Since the initiation of the Communist first Five-Year Plan in 1953, reports about plans for labor welfare occur less frequently. The cost of production has been cut as low as possible in order to fulfill the production goals of the plan within the limits of the straitened economy.

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42. People's China, August 16, 1953, p. 38 and May 17, 1955, p. 2; China Daily News, New York, May 20, 1955, p. 6.